

THE
TRANSACTIONS
OF THE
ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY
OF
LONDON
FOR THE YEAR 1877.

I. *Descriptions of twenty new species of Coleoptera from various localities.* By CHAS. O. WATERHOUSE.

[Read 6th December, 1876.]

LIST OF SPECIES.

<p>Catascopus cupreicollis. Adelotopus collaris. " marginatus. Paussotropus (g. n.) parallelus. Alaus nodulosus. Iridotania cupreovaria. " purpureipennis. Psiloptera scintillans. Sphenoptera andamanensis. Nascio Enysi.</p>	<p>Mathesis (g. n.) guttigera. Elytrurus expansus. " angulatus. " divaricatus. " serrulatus. Diatatropis olivaceus. Bradycnemis (g. n.) velutina. " anomala. Stenaspis plagiata. Haploscelis abdominalis.</p>
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CARABIDÆ.

Catascopus cupreicollis, sp. n.

Supra cupreo-æneus, subnitidus; thorace cupreo, elytris striis fortiter impressis, interstitio septimo costulato, corpore subtus æneo, coxis abdomineque piceis.

Long. $4\frac{2}{3}$ lin.; lat. $1\frac{2}{3}$ lin.

Head with some fine longitudinal scratches on the vertex; clypeus coppery. Thorax coppery, a trifle broader than long, central channel very deep, the sides in front of the usual lateral seta nearly parallel (scarcely

arched at the anterior angles), rather strongly sinuate behind the lateral seta, so that there is a somewhat distinct angle where the seta is situated; the posterior angles diverging, a little less than right angles. Elytra obscure æneous, very strongly striated, the striae deeply impressed at the base, the three lateral striae (and the others at the base) distinctly punctured, the interstices rather convex, the fifth rather more so than the others, the seventh subcarinate at the base; the outer angle made by the apical truncature rounded, the sutural angle blunt.

This species closely resembles what I have determined to be *C. æneus*, Mots., and differs chiefly in the coloration of the thorax, which is more distinctly angulated at the side than in the middle; the head is not distinctly punctured behind the eyes and on the neck as it is in *C. æneus*.

Hab.—Andaman Is. (R. Meldola, Esq.) Brit. Mus.

Adelotopus collaris, sp. n.

Elongato-oblongus, convexus, nitidissimus, nigro-piceus; thorace, elytris maculis duabus rotundatis, abdomineque rufo-testaceis.

Long. 2 lin.; lat. $\frac{4}{5}$ lin.

Head broad, arched. Thorax $\frac{1}{4}$ broader than long, very convex (the margins not visible from above), a little narrowed towards the front, the anterior angles rounded. Scutellum reddish-testaceous. Elytra not quite twice as long as the thorax, nearly parallel at the sides, truncate at the apex, the outer angle rounded off; the suture, the lateral margin and the extreme apex are pitchy; each elytron has a large round yellowish spot a little behind the middle. The whole of the underside and the apical segment of the abdomen, which is visible from above, are reddish-yellow.

Hab.—Siam (J. C. Bowring, Esq.) Brit. Mus.

Adelotopus marginatus, sp. n.

Oblongus, convexus, nitidissimus, lævis, nigro-piceus; thorace limbo, elytris marginibus maculisque duabus obliquis piceo-rufis; corpore subtus piceo-testaceo.

Long. 2 lin.; lat. $1\frac{1}{3}$ lin.

Head blackish, margined with pitchy-red. Thorax $\frac{1}{4}$ broader than long, very convex (the lateral margins not visible from above), gently narrowed in front, the angles rounded; the lateral margins and posterior border are

pitchy-red. Elytra scarcely broader than the thorax, parallel, as broad as long, conjointly arcuate at the apex, the margins and apex pitchy-red; each elytron with an oblique post-mesial oblong red spot, which joins the margin but does not quite reach the suture.

Hab.—Java (J. C. Bowring, Esq.). Brit. Mus.

PAUSSOTROPUS, gen. nov.

Labial palpi with the basal joint small and triangular, the second obconic, the apical joint subquadrate, a little narrowed at the base; maxillæ with the inner lobe strong, claw-like; maxillary palpi with the basal joint very small, the 2nd and 3rd larger, subquadrate; the apical joint not quite as long as the two preceding taken together, narrowed towards the apex, which is blunt. Mandibles broad, flat, bent and acuminate at the apex. Antennæ eleven-jointed, very short, inserted in a deep excavation between the eye and the base of the mandible; the basal joint elongate, 2nd short, 3rd obconic, 4th to 11th transverse. Thorax transverse. Elytra elongate, parallel, truncate at the apex. Legs short, compressed; tarsi short, thick, basal joint short, 2nd to 4th transverse, 5th as long as the two preceding taken together. Abdomen with five distinct segments. Prosternum arched, not produced behind.

This curious insect is closely allied to *Adelotopus*, but I have deemed it advisable to propose a new genus for its reception on account of the prosternum not being produced behind, and the tarsi being extremely short. The structure of the legs and tarsi closely resembles that of *Hylotorus* (*Paussidæ*), which has certainly five-jointed tarsi, and not four-jointed, as given by Gyllenhal.

Paussotropus parallelus, sp. n.

Elongatus, parallelus, convexus, picco-testaceus, nitidus; capite crebre subrugoso-punctato; thorace transverso, convexo, crebre subruguloso-punctato, marginibus reflexis nitidis fere lævibus, angulis rotundatis; elytris thorace haud latioribus at $2\frac{1}{2}$ longioribus, fere parallelis, fortiter, crebre, irregulariter punctatis, apice truncatis; tarsis brevibus, piceis.

Long. $3\frac{1}{4}$ lin.; lat. 1 lin.

Head broad, deflexed, very thickly and rather roughly punctured; eyes round; cheeks with a strong pentagonal lobe over the base of each mandible; the space between this

lobe and the eye is entirely occupied by a round, rather deep, shining excavation, and on the outside of this excavation is a triangular notch, which is an outlet of the excavation beneath the head in which the antennæ are inserted. Thorax nearly $\frac{1}{3}$ broader than long, scarcely narrowed in front, all the angles rounded; the disk (which has a central longitudinal impression) is thickly, closely, and somewhat roughly punctured; the lateral margins are almost impunctate and are slightly reflexed. The elytra are very strongly, rather thickly, and irregularly punctured; the margins at the base are slightly reflexed. The legs are short, compressed, and shining; the tarsi are very short, slightly narrowed towards their apex.

Hab.—Batchian (J. C. Bowring, Esq.). Brit. Mus.

ELATERIDÆ.

Alaus nodulosus, sp. n.

Elongatus, piceo-niger, opacus, dense fulvo-tomentosus; thorace longitudine $\frac{1}{6}$ angustiori, antice vix angustato, margine antico medio binodoso; elytris basi thorace vix angustioribus at duplo longioribus, apicem versus gradatim angustatis; singulo elytro plagâ laterali nigrâ.

♂. Elytris ad apicem emarginatis; abdominis segmento quinto apice truncato.

♀. Elytris ad apicem vix truncatis; abdominis segmento quinto apice rotundato.

Long. 11—16 lin.; lat. $3\frac{1}{4}$ — $4\frac{3}{4}$ lin.

Closely allied to *A. putridus*, and like it in form and appearance. The thorax is of the same form and similarly raised along the middle, but the anterior margin is furnished with two approximate tubercles which project over the head (much larger, more prominent, and closer together than those in *A. putridus*); the elytra are more or less spotted with brown, and have a large brownish-black spot on the lateral margin; there is also an elongate paler spot near the base of the 4th interstice.

In the male the apex of each elytron is emarginate as in *A. putridus*; the penultimate segment of the abdomen is truncate. The female has the apex of the elytra nearly rounded, and the penultimate segment of the abdomen is rounded at the apex.

Hab.—Andaman Is. (R. Meldola, Esq.) Brit. Mus.

BUPRESTIDÆ.

Iridotania cupreovaria, sp. n.

Elongata, angusta, ænea; thorace vittâ submarginali, lineâ medianâ, clytrorum vittâ irregulari, margineque dimidio basali (a ramâ vittæ medianæ postice juncto) cupreis.

Long. $7\frac{1}{2}$ —10 lin.; lat. $2\frac{1}{2}$ —3 lin.

Head purple-æneous, forehead deeply excavated, a smooth spot on the vertex, and the clypeus coppery; eyes rather prominent. Thorax much narrowed in front, with a slight enlargement just before the anterior angles, very little convex; disk distinctly and not thickly punctured, the sides coarsely rugose-punctate, the mesial coppery channel well marked; the coppery stripe on each side is narrow, and extends to the anterior angle. Elytra narrowed nearly from the shoulders to the apex, rather irregularly and strongly punctate-striate; a coppery stripe (varying in width) reaches from the shoulder to about the middle of the elytron, turns a little, and then extends to the apex (this latter half is lightly impressed and finely punctured); another coppery marginal stripe extends from the shoulder to about half the length of the elytra, where it is joined by a short branch from the dorsal stripe. The under side is golden, except the thorax, which is coppery. Tarsi green.

Hab.—Andaman Is. (R. Meldola, Esq.). Brit. Mus.

Closely allied to *I. cyaniceps*, F., but has the elytra more regularly attenuated, and the stripes are quite different, not straight, as in the allied species.

Iridotania purpureipennis, sp. n.

Elongata, nitida; capite thoraceque æneo-cyaneis, hoc lateribus plagâ ovali cupreâ ruguloso-punctatâ notatis; clytris purpureis (dorsim æneo-micantibus), irregulariter striato-punctatis, usque ad medium fere parallelis, dein ad apicem attenuatis, marginibus serratis; corpore subtus læte cupreo-aureo; antennis, tibiis, tarsisque viridibus.

Long. 16 lin.; lat. $4\frac{3}{4}$ lin.

Head and thorax deep blue, tinged with æneous; forehead deeply excavated, and with a deeply impressed central line; clypeus coppery. Thorax distinctly and not thickly punctured, narrowed in front of the middle, and with a slight swelling just before the anterior angles; central line only impressed posteriorly; each side has a large, oval, coppery spot close to but not quite reaching the margin. Elytra a little broader than the thorax at the

base, sub-parallel for about two-thirds their length and then narrowed to the apex; distinctly but not very strongly striate-punctate; of a deep purple colour (especially at the sides), but, when seen laterally, of a bright olive-green.

Hab.—Andaman Is. (R. Meldola, Esq.)

Psiloptera scintillans, sp. n.

Elongata, elliptica, nitens, æneo-cupreo-varia; thorace cupreo, antice angustato, punctato, lateribus rugosis; elytris basi thorace vix latioribus ad apicem angustatis, singulis lineis elevatis nitidis quatuor nigris, interstitiis cupreis, crebre rugulosis et viridi-punctatis, apice truncato, angulo externo breviter spinoso; corpore subtus cupreo, fortiter rugoso-punctato; tarsis viridibus.

Long. 8—12 lin.; lat. $2\frac{3}{4}$ — $4\frac{2}{3}$ lin.

Most nearly allied to *Ps. viridicuprea*, Saund., but very distinct from all the species of the genus by the strong costæ on the elytra. Head very rugose. Thorax about one-third broader than long, narrowed anteriorly, especially in front of the middle, with a smooth central line; the disk not thickly punctured; the sides rugosely punctured, the punctures golden-green. Elytra three times and three-quarters longer than the thorax, but scarcely wider at the base, gently narrowed from the shoulders to the posterior two-thirds, and then more suddenly narrowed to the apex; each elytron with four black shining costæ, the interstices rough, and rather thickly punctured, the punctures green. The whole under side coppery, frosted; middle of the sterna smooth.

Hab.—Andaman Is. (R. Meldola, Esq.) Brit. Mus.

Sphenoptera andamanensis, sp. n.

Elongata, nigra, nitida; clypeo cupreo; thorace longitudine $\frac{1}{4}$ breviori, sat crebre distincte punctulato, ante medium oblique angustato, lateribus postice parallelis; scutello transverso; elytris basi thorace paulo latioribus et triplo longioribus, postice angustatis, striato-punctatis, singulis apice trispinosis; corpore subtus ænescenti.

Long. $5\frac{1}{4}$ lin.; lat. $1\frac{4}{5}$ lin.

The whole upper surface is closely and very finely punctured, which renders the larger punctures (especially on the elytra) less well defined. The head and thorax are somewhat thickly punctured with the larger punctures; the latter is obliquely narrowed in the anterior third; the sides parallel for the posterior two-thirds; the anterior

margin is nearly straight (only very slightly sinuate at each side). Elytra a little broader than the thorax, attenuated posteriorly, moderately distinctly striate-punctate, each puncture traversed by two short striæ; the apex of each elytron with three acute teeth, the sutural one less acute, the second the longest, the outer one about twice the distance from the second that the second is from the sutural one, receding from the apex.

In some lights two faint purple spots are visible on the margins of the elytra.

Hab.—Andaman Is. (R. Meldola, Esq.) Brit. Mus.

This species is closely allied to *Sph. maculatus*, L. & G., but is relatively broader and less suddenly attenuated behind. The thorax is distinctly transverse and the punctuation is different, the larger punctures being equally distributed over the surface, and the fine punctuation throughout is more distinct.

Nascio Enysi, Sharp.*

Statura fere *N. Parryi*, elongata, angusta, ænea, nitida; thorace longitudine $\frac{1}{4}$ latiori, antice parum angustato, crebre rugoso-punctato; elytris fortiter punctato-striatis, interstitiis dorsalibus fere æqualibus lævibus, lateribus rugoso-punctatis; singulo elytro maculis duabus, obliquis flavis notato.

Long. $3\frac{2}{3}$ lin.; lat. $1\frac{1}{4}$ lin.

Forehead shining coppery. Thorax scarcely narrowed in front, posterior angles somewhat acute and projecting; hind margin with a shallow central impression. Elytra a little broader than the thorax, narrowed at the apex which is quadri-spinose, the two central spines short (made by the suture being produced). Each elytron has two oblong yellow spots—one before, the other behind the middle.

Hab.—N. Zealand (Major Parry and C. M. Wakefield, Esq.) Brit. Mus.

CLERIDÆ.

MATHESIS, gen. n.

Antennæ with the basal joint obconic, the 2nd round, the 3rd a little elongate, the 4th to 8th gradually shorter,

* When I read this paper I gave this species the name *N. quadriguttata*; in the Feb. number, however, of the Ent. Month. Mag. p. 193, Mr. Sharp has described it under the name of *Bruprestis Enysi*. It certainly is not a *Bruprestis*, but a *Nascio*.

the 9th to 11th forming a loose club, as long as all the preceding joints taken together. Palpi with the terminal joint securiform. Tarsi not broad, the 3rd joint not bilobed, furnished with a well-developed lamina; claws with a very small basal tooth.

This genus appears to me most nearly allied to *Eburifera*, from which it differs in the long club to the antennæ, and in not having the 3rd joint of the tarsi (which are much less broad) bilobed.

Mathesis guttigera, sp. n.

Elongata, parallela, violacea, nitida, parce longe pubescens; elytris guttis quatuor flavis ornatis; femoribus basi piceo-testaceis.

Long. $3\frac{1}{4}$ lin.; lat. 1 lin.

Of a beautiful shining blue, tinged with purple on the elytra. Antennæ long, pitchy at the base, the club long and flat; the apical joint elongate-ovate, a little shorter than the preceding joint. Thorax gently convex, scarcely broader than the head, broadest in the middle, almost impunctate. Elytra a little broader than the thorax, parallel, convex, rounded at their apices, with no distinct punctuation: each elytron has a small yellow spot about one-third from the base near the suture, and a second larger spot on the margin, about the middle.

Hab.—New Zealand (C. M. Wakefield, Esq.). Brit. Mus.

This beautiful little species has much the same form and colouration as *Zorion guttigerum* among the *Cerambycidæ*, and is probably parasitic upon it, as Mr. Wakefield informs me that the two insects are found associated.

CURCULIONIDÆ.

Elytrurus expansus, sp. n.

Niger, squamulis minutis sabulosis tectis; rostro lineâ longitudinali elevatâ nitidâ; thorace longitudine paulo latiori, antice posticeque fere recte truncato, sat convexo, granulis sat magnis (ad latera parvis) dense instructo, lateribus arcuatim rotundatis; elytris basi thorace haud latioribus, dorsim planatis (sudurâ solum paulo convexâ), postice duplo latioribus, fortiter striato-punctatis, lateribus

ante apicem in dente magno nitido expansis, apice acute producto, deflexo.

Long. 8 lin.; lat. elytr. $4\frac{1}{3}$ lin.

Head with an elevated line commencing between the eyes and extending to the apex of the rostrum. Thorax gently convex, covered with rather large shining granules, which become smaller and less close at the sides; the sandy-coloured scales form a small spot next the scutellum. Elytra at their base not broader than the thorax, becoming regularly broader for two-thirds their length, where the margin is more suddenly expanded into a large somewhat triangular up-turned projection; from this projection to the apex the elytra are very much narrowed and deflexed, the apex of each being acute; the sides are only carinate just before the lateral projection; the dorsal region is rather flat, gently convex at the suture, distinctly striate-punctate, the interstices not distinctly granular except at the sides.

Hab.—Ovalau (W. Wykeham Perry). Brit. Mus.

Elytrurus angulatus, sp. n.

Ater; rostro lineâ elevatâ nitidâ; thorace granuloso; elytris basi thorace haud latioribus, postice $\frac{2}{7}$ latioribus, supra granulis nitidis adpersis, ante apicem utrinque fortiter excisis, apice acuminato.

Long. 7 lin.; lat. elytr. $3\frac{1}{3}$ lin.

Much resembles the preceding species in form. The thorax is a trifle narrower, but scarcely broader than long. The elytra somewhat flattened, gently convex on the disk, becoming regularly broader from the base to the posterior two-thirds, from thence to the apex strongly emarginate and acuminate, whence it happens that the margin has at one-third from the apex a large, triangular tooth, as in the preceding species, but it does not project laterally, as in *E. expansus*, and its outer edge is a continuation of the lateral carina (which in this species is continued to the shoulder). The whole upper surface is moderately thickly covered with small, round, shining tubercles, and there are no rows of punctures, as in the preceding species. The apices of the elytra are a little separated from each other, and are less acute than in *E. expansus*.

Hab.—Viti Levu. Brit. Mus.

Elytrurus divaricatus, sp. n.

Elongato-ellipticus, niger, squamulis sabulosis dense tectus; rostro obsolete tricarinato; thorace tuberculis nitidis adpersis; elytris vix convexis, ante medium rotundato-ampliatis, apicem versus angustatis, apicibus acuminatis divaricatis, supra striato-punctatis, punctis squamiferis, interstitiis tuberculis parvis vix perspicuis parce adpersis.

Long. 6 lin.; lat. elytr. $2\frac{1}{4}$ lin.

Rostrum with a central, longitudinal carina, and on each side of it a less distinct, oblique, slightly interrupted ridge. Antennæ with the 2nd joint of the funiculus about one-third longer than the 1st. Thorax scarcely broader than long, gently convex, with not very small, shining tubercles sparingly scattered over the surface; a little narrowed in front, the sides slightly arcuate, sub-parallel behind the middle. Elytra not broader than the thorax at their base, but rather suddenly becoming broader to the basal third, and then gradually narrowed towards the apex; the apices acuminate and distinctly diverging, blunt at the tip; lineate-punctate, the punctures each filled with a scale; the sides anteriorly are somewhat rounded, and are not distinctly carinate laterally.

Closely allied to the preceding, but relatively shorter and broader; the apices of the elytra are rather more diverging and are more blunted at the tip.

Hab.—Vati (W. W. Perry, Esq.). Brit. Mus.

Elytrurus serrulatus, sp. n.

Elongatus, parum convexus, antice posticeque angustatus, squamulis parvis sabulosis et griseo-aeneis tectus, granulatus; elytris lateribus subcarinatis serrulatis, apicibus parum divaricatis.

Long. $6\frac{2}{3}$ lin.; lat. elytr. $2\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Rostrum with a broad central longitudinal shallow impression. Thorax scarcely one-fifth broader than long, gently convex, moderately closely covered with shining granules, a little more narrowed in front than behind, the sides gently rounded. Elytra not wider than the thorax at their base, three and one-third times longer, slightly arched, gradually widened to the middle and thence narrowed again to the apex, the apices somewhat acute and slightly diverging. The whole surface moderately thickly covered with very small shining granules, which have a

tendency to form rows, and which placed on the lateral carina give it a slightly serrate appearance. The antennæ are unusually long and slender, the 2nd joint of the funiculus is twice as long as the 1st. The scales which clothe the surface are sandy-coloured, except on the dorsal region of the elytra, where they are greyish-æneous.

Hab.—Vati (W. Wykeham Perry, Esq.). Brit. Mus.

ANTHRIBIDÆ.

Diastatropis olivaceus, sp. n.

Subtus niger, supra tomento olivaceo vel æneo dense tecto; oculis ovalibus vix prominulis, rostro carinâ nitidâ longitudinali distinctâ; thorace convexo, antice angustato; clytris latitudine fere $\frac{2}{5}$ longioribus, thorace latioribus, dorsim depressiusculis; antennis (clavâ exceptâ) pedibusque obscure piceis.

Long. 7—9 lin.; lat. $2\frac{1}{2}$ —3 lin.

♂. Antennæ reaching to the shoulders. Elytra two-fifths longer than broad, very little narrowed at the apex, the sides gently arcuate, each with a broad velvety stripe.

♀. Antennæ reaching to the middle of the thorax. Elytra relatively a little shorter than in the male, parallel at the sides, bluntly rounded at the apex, delicately striate-punctate, the interstices alternately obscure olive and coppery-æneous.

The thorax in both sexes (although a little shorter in the ♀ than in the ♂) is about as long as broad, broadest near the base, much narrowed in front, also a little narrowed behind the fine curved ridge, which is across the broadest part, where the sides are not distinctly angular.

Hab.—Madagascar. Brit. Mus.

CERAMBYCIDÆ.

BRADYCNEMIS, gen. n.

Characters of *Phyllocnema*, but with the thorax rounded and not angular at the sides. Prosternum horizontal, slightly produced, and cut perpendicularly behind. Posterior tibiæ very broad and compressed, gradually narrowed to their base. Antennæ [8- or] 11-jointed, rather short and stout.

Bradycnemis velutina, sp. n.

Purpureo-nigra, velutina, subtus nitida; thorace longitudine fere $\frac{1}{4}$ latiori, margine antico medio parum angulato, lateribus sub-rotundatis, basi constricto, supra nigro-velutino, subtus creberrime subtiliter punctulato, utrinque plagâ lævi; elytris parallelis, thorace vix latioribus, apice obtuse rotundatis, piceis, basi piceo-nigro; metasterno sat crebre fortiter punctato.

Long. 22 lin.; lat. 7 lin.

The antennæ are 11-jointed, about the same length as the elytra. The sides of the thorax are somewhat rounded, slightly angular behind the middle. The elytra are nearly black at the base, the posterior four-fifths pale pitchy; the pubescence dense at the base, less so towards the apex. Metasternum very broad. Abdomen with the first three segments having the posterior margin straight, the fifth gently emarginate.

Hab.—E. Indies? (J. C. Bowring, Esq.). Brit. Mus.

Bradycnemis anomala, sp. n.

Præcedenti affinis, differt tamen antennis octo articulatis, thorace lateribus bene rotundatis, subtus omnino regulariter creberrime subtiliter punctulato; elytris olivaceo-piceis, minus crebre punctulatis; abdomine piceo, segmentis omnibus apice leviter emarginatis.

Long. 21 lin.; lat. 6 lin.

I am very much perplexed as to what to do with this insect. In spite of the anomalous antennæ (which are two-thirds the length of the elytra, and are quite perfect), it appears to me to be congeneric with the preceding, which it closely resembles in other respects. May the two insects possibly be sexes?

Hab.—Penang (J. C. Bowring, Esq.). Brit. Mus.

Stenaspis plagiata, sp. n.

Elongata, parallela, piceo-castanea, nitida; fronte lævi, canaliculatâ; thorace longitudine fere duplo latiori, convexo, confertim ruguloso, lateribus medio bene angulatis, disco impressionibus quinque nitidis nigris, margine postico flavo; scutello fere lævi; elytris thorace vix angustioribus apicem versus parum angustatis, crebre

fortiter punctatis, singulis plagis tribus flavis (nigrocinctis) notatis.

Long. 21 lin.; lat. 7 lin.

The head and thorax are rather darker than the elytra. The elytra have a black band across, about one-third from the base, in which are four yellow spots; at about one-third from the apex there is on each elytron a yellow reniform spot which is surrounded with black.

Hab.—Guatemala (O. Salvin, Esq.). Brit. Mus.

ENDOMYCHIDÆ.

Haploscelis abdominalis, sp. n.

Ovalis, atratus, subnitidus, lævis; thorace leviter convexo, basi medio haud marginato; elytris convexis, apicem versus arcuatim angustatis; tibiis anticis intus dente acuto armatis; abdomine medio impressione magnâ.

Long. $4\frac{1}{2}$ lin.; lat. $2\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

General form and appearance of *H. atratus*, ♀, but with the elytra much less acuminate at the apex. The club of the antennæ is much less broad. The thorax is gently convex, not very deeply emarginate in front, the anterior angles not very prominent, nearly rectangles; the sides margined, gently sinuate before the posterior angles, which are a little less than right-angles; the base has the usual two foveæ, but is not margined between them. The elytra have the sides arcuate. The anterior tibiæ are dilated on the inside (a little beyond the middle) into a strong tooth. The abdomen has a deep central impression which occupies the 2nd to 4th segments and encroaches on the margin of the 1st, the sides of the impression are elevated.

Hab.—Madagascar. Brit. Mus.